

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2715

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

SIX DOLLAR
PER QUARTER.

DEATH.

On the 7th instant, at the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, EDWARD GEORGE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

PRISON REFORMS.

THE unofficial members of the Legislative Council had quite a field day at the meeting of the Finance Committee held last Friday. The Estimates were under consideration and it was on the vexed Gaol Extension vote that the people's (?) representatives met the official phalanx in battle array. A sum of \$140,000 had been set down, \$100,000 of which amount were assumed to be required next year, but as neither the Acting Colonial Secretary nor any of his colleagues, not even the Surveyor General, could specifically explain what this money was wanted for, nothing else but opposition to such an unsatisfactory and unbusiness-like proposition was reasonably possible. And, gratifying to relate, for once the 'unofficials' if not altogether of one mind, were unanimous at the poll. The discussion, it hardly reached the dignity of a debate, was chiefly interesting in exposing the complete ignorance of the whole of the Committee in the salient details of what has for the last dozen years been one of the leading problems of local politics. That, of course, is no new feature in the conduct of fiscal affairs in the colony, but it is nevertheless deserving of some attention.

The Acting Colonial Secretary in explaining why this vote had been included in the Estimates stated that so long ago as 1833 the Secretary of State had recognised the necessity for a new gaol and, although with some reluctance had consented to a temporary postponement, wished it to be distinctly understood that the work could not be indefinitely postponed. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, according to Mr. DEAN, had taken great personal interest in the matter, and as his opinion was that the manner in which prisoners were crowded in the cells was scandalous and would be dangerous in the event of any epidemic breaking out, he had submitted two separate projects. Lord KILGUSORP as a solution of the difficulty—namely:—(1) To extend the present Gaol by including the Magistracy and a portion of the compound of the Central Police Station, or (2) to erect a new block of buildings, somewhere on the Pok-fu-lum Road at West Point. Whilst awaiting for the Secretary of State's decision between these two proposals, the item of \$140,000 had been included in the Estimates in order to provide for the result of such decision. As neither of these schemes apparently found favour with the unofficial members, and as the selection of either one of them is certain to be strenuously opposed, it is much to be regretted that Mr. DEAN did not see fit or was unable to fully explain under what circumstances the Secretary of State, had arrived at the absolute decision in 1833 that a new and enlarged prison for Hongkong must be gone on with in spite of the combined opposition of almost every class in the colony. The proposal for a new gaol was one of the pet projects of Governor HENNESSY, who held what were then considered the most enlightened views on prison reform, and there can, we think, be no doubt that the opposition to the large expenditure recommended ten or eleven years ago was mainly instigated by these powerful cliques who worked so industriously to make the outside world believe that his Excellency and his policy were all but universally unpopular with the people of Hongkong. This journal took a decided stand on the question at issue, and from that we have never wavered. We could not then, and we cannot now, recognise the special advantages claimed for the vaulted separate system, and while recognising that a gaol built for the criminal classes of a population of under a hundred thousand persons was quite inadequate to meet the requirements of double that number, we opposed the expenditure of half a million dollars on a fad that was based on mistaken philanthropy. It was Governor HENNESSY's influential representations that were responsible for the Secretary of State's despatch dated the 15th October, 1833; and, as both times and opinions have changed greatly since then, we feel justified in thinking that a fresh statement of our gaol requirements would probably convince Lord KILGUSORP that a new gaol on the lines laid down by his predecessor (Lord DERBY) would prove an expensive mistake.

Mr. J. J. KILGUSORP opposed the vote on the substantial grounds that the colony is not in a position to afford such excessive expenditure and that the present gaol is ample for all requirements. The tax-payers must be glad to find this gentleman proving himself such an ardent advocate of financial economy and retrenchment, and departing from those ancient traditions which added to the colony with the costly and unproductive Causeway Bay reclamation and sundry other similar 'white elephants.' Mr. KILGUSORP, however, is quite sound on finance; and as he plainly stated, there are no grounds whatever for anticipating any increase in our revenue but, rather the other way, and our expenditure is steadily moving upwards. It would have been just as well, and must have enhanced the value of his opinions,

If the honorable member had taken the trouble to make himself personally acquainted with Victoria Gaol before taking part in such an important controversy, but that omission can be set aside as a mere matter of detail. Members of Council who only represent themselves can hardly with fairness be expected to bother themselves about any outside interests. That is one of the special beauties of our present system of selecting Hongkong's unofficial 'honorable' and it is worthy of imitation elsewhere—at Chinese Kowloon, Macao, or somewhere. Mr. T. H. WHITEHEAD, who seconded this proposition for the rejection of the vote, did not add much to the value of the discussion; he believed that two Commissioners had sat in connection with the gaol extension, but had not seen their reports; which, he thought, ought to have been placed on the table so that the members could have seen what their recommendations were. We think if the junior member had been anxious to make himself acquainted with these recommendations that it was a very easy matter to apply for the reports at the Colonial Secretary's office. The opposition of Mr. C. P. CHATER was at once practical and comprehensible; he simply declined, as a business man, to support a vote of a large sum of public money for an unknown or at least undecided purpose; he wanted to have it explained what buildings were to be erected and at what cost, and as no explanation had been made he objected to voting in the dark. Although a member of the latest Gaol Commission, Mr. CHATER made no reference to his experiences as a commissioner nor of the opinions he had formed, which favors the assumption that he is not opposed to some clearly defined and reasonable measure of reform.

It was now time for an official expression of opinion, and the Acting Attorney General (Mr. E. J. ACKROYD), who was Chairman of the Commission, submitted his views. As the honorable and learned gentleman could not remember whether it was in 1836 or 1837 that the Commission commenced its labours, it is evident the conclusions then arrived at had not caused him any very serious misgivings. Mr. ACKROYD remembered that several recommendations were made to the Government, principally the use of the lash, in order to diminish the number of inmates in the Gaol, but the Secretary of State refused to sanction wholesale flogging, and so far as the speaker knew the number of prisoners had not diminished. The worthy Attorney General felt so little interest in the subject that he never inquired whether the daily average of prisoners had increased or diminished; but he was quite certain some punishment more deterrent than those now in vogue should be applied to Chinese, and that there was nothing more requisite and necessary than an extension of the Gaol. The 'more deterrent' punishment indicated was solitary confinement, which Dr. HO KAI, who opposed the vote on the broad ground that such expenditure was unnecessary, asserted was no punishment at all to the ordinary Chinese criminal, an assertion that is fully borne out by the only evidence available, the experiences of the officers of the Gaol and the admissions of Chinese who have been subjected to this form of confinement. With Europeans the result is entirely different; solitary confinement, in total darkness means to a European who has not been hardened and degraded to the level of the brute, a rapid road to insanity and suicide; but that question can be left over for future consideration, as it is the Chinese difficulty that blocks the way at present. Mr. KILGUSORP favored gaol extension, to some extent, but considered the amount set down as too large. Considering that the Acting Colonial Treasurer (Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE) has been a police magistrate for a number of years, he might reasonably have been expected to know more about gaol matters, than was evidenced by his remarks; but one suggestion he threw out, although by no means original, is certainly worthy of some attention. Mr. WOODHOUSE would like to see some system introduced by means of which what he calls municipal prisoners, that is hawkers, brokers of the Opium Ordinances, and petty offenders generally, should be separated from real criminals. This suggestion was supported by the Acting Registrar General (Mr. MITCHELL-INNES), who said he saw no reason why these classes of criminals should not be separated, and then stated that as a matter of fact they are so separated. As Mr. MITCHELL-INNES acted as Superintendent of Victoria Gaol for one year he ought to know something about the prison system. If that unfortunate memory of his could only be relied on. That so-called municipal offenders and the worst species of criminals might be kept separated to some considerable extent is likely enough, but that they are at a matter of fact kept separate, as the Acting Registrar General contended, is a wide stretch of that distinguished officer's imagination. The unfortunate who gets three or six months' hard labour for gambling, or being concerned in an extensive opium plant, is exactly on the same footing as the criminal who has been convicted of larceny, between the madame and the felon the prison rules make no distinction. Mr. MITCHELL-INNES is of opinion that solitary confinement is a deterrent even to Chinese, but the value of that opinion is greatly reduced when we find that his authority for it is merely 'because it almost stands to reason that a man after his days' labour would much sooner have a pleasant chat with his comrades than be locked up alone with ghosts and the other inhabitants

of the unseen world in whose existence the Chinese believe.' And the honorable gentleman's memory is again at fault when he assured the Committee that everyone who goes into gaol wears gaoi clothes; he forgot that first-class madame and debtors wear their own garments, and are allowed to provide their own meals if they so desire. After some further discussion a division was taken on the motion to omit the vote, and resulted in a defeat for the Government by a majority of one.

It had better be frankly recognised at once both by the unofficial members of Council and the public, that an extension of Victoria Gaol is not merely desirable but absolutely necessary. The carrying out of this work is inevitable, and therefore, instead of combining together in a factious opposition to the Government that is certain to prove futile, a policy should be followed having for its aim the requisite additions to the gaol at the lowest possible expenditure consistent with efficiency. In the first place let it be clearly shown what prison reforms the altered character of the colony and of the times we live in require, and then a decision can be arrived at as to the best means to meet such requirements. We do not recommend any further purposeless inquiries by a specially appointed Commission, as we are very strongly of the Acting Governor's opinion, that reference to a Commission generally means the indefinite shelving of any measure submitted to an ordeal that in Hongkong has almost invariably proved most unsatisfactory. Besides, the labours and recommendations of the Commission presided over by the Hon. E. J. ACKROYD are on record, and if they ever were of any value, there is no reason to suppose that it can have materially depreciated. The condition of the gaol to-day is very much the same as it was four years ago—at all events so far as the *pro et con* of the proposed extension scheme are concerned—and any other detailed information that may be thought necessary can either be supplied from official sources or obtained by independent inquiries.

Victoria Gaol was built when the population of this colony numbered about one half what it is estimated at present, and at a time when nobody could possibly foresee the wonderful progress the city has made as a commercial emporium and as a popular Chinese settlement and place of residence. Increased population of course means a proportionate increase in the criminal classes, and for this latter section of our community extraordinary facilities have of late years been offered by cheap steamboat fares to the Ishmaelites of Canton and the surrounding country to flood Hongkong in countless hordes. And it must be remembered that nothing has been done to provide additional gaol accommodation for this greatly increased and ever increasing wave of crime. No doubt, as has been warmly urged on many occasions, it does seem somewhat hard that the rate-payers of this colony should be heavily taxed to keep in order and provide board and lodging for the scum and rascals of the Kwangtung province; but this is nevertheless one of the duties and responsibilities of every enlightened government, and, however unfortunate, we must accept the situation as it stands, or until some efficient remedy can be found to lessen its worst effects. We can congratulate ourselves on one thing which should not be lost sight of by the Legislative Council when discussing this prison problem, and that is the extraordinary freedom the colony has enjoyed until quite lately from any large amount of very serious crime; the vast majority of offences against the law have been and continue to be of a comparatively trivial character, and it may become a question, for serious consideration whether it would not be sound policy to deal with such offenders in quite a different fashion to the ordinary hard and fast rule of so many months or years' imprisonment at hard labour. On reference it will be found that Mr. ACKROYD's Commission made several recommendations to the Government with a view of decreasing the number of prisoners in gaol, some of which, as we pointed out in reviewing their Report at the time, were well worthy of adoption, whilst others, and especially the almost wholesale adoption of flogging, cannot be too severely condemned. Imprisonment for debt, flogging, short of barbarous in its enlightened age, and should at once be abolished, not only nominally but in fact. Simple offenders against the Opium Ordinances ought not to be dealt with as hardened criminals and relegated to hard labour and the society of gaol-birds; confiscation of the drug, seized and a small fine would in the vast majority of cases amply meet the requirements of justice, and would prove no real hardship to the Opium Farmer, whose rights must of course be adequately protected. Gambling is responsible for a large number of convictions, and here also there is room for improvement. It is unquestionable that sly gaming houses, so-called clubs, have caused a lot of mischief among Chinese servants, coolies, etc.; but it ought not to be overlooked that the Government is mainly responsible for having allowed the nuisance to be carried on for so long unchecked, and that this form of gambling would be, in full swing now but for the initiatives taken by this journal. And it is sufficient in dealing with these houses to punish only the principals; there is no justification and no necessity for swamping the gaol with crowds of wretched Chinese, born gamblers, who only did what is

almost universally done by foreigners day after day, without interference. The gaming house keepers as heavily as their means will allow and put them in the stocks for a spell if thought advisable but summarily put a stop to what is nothing but a wholesale manufacture of criminals. Unlicensed hawkers and other itinerants, and the various sorts of mendicants so prevalent in the poorer districts, should either be left alone under ordinary police supervision, or sent about their business after a night's incarceration in the cells at the Central Station. To treat these unfortunate, as criminals, considering the circumstances of life in this colony, is worse than a blunder; it is almost a crime. There are various other classes of minor offenders who could be effectively disposed of without either resorting to brutal flogging or imprisonment, and by means which are well within reach of the authorities, if they will only take the trouble to adopt and properly work out an entirely new system. Our local would-be prison reformers would seem to be unable to get beyond the infliction of punishments; sufficiently harsh to be what they call deterrent, forgetting that prevention is always better than cure, and that the most effectual method of repressing crime is to prevent it by every possible means. Once a gaol-bird always a criminal is an adage that is only too true in Hongkong as the prison records incontrovertibly prove.

There are about six hundred prisoners in Victoria Gaol at the present time, which is considerably over the average, although the present writer remembers paying a visit of inspection during the regime of the late Mr. M. S. TOWNLEY, when the number totalled something like seven hundred. But even the smaller aggregate is by far too many for the accommodation available, in fact it is not too much to say that from three to four hundred crowd the gaol. It is a common saying that our prison is too good for Chinese and not good enough for foreigners; but like a great many more common sayings this one is subject to considerable qualification. No fair comparison can be drawn between Victoria Gaol and the filthy, evil-smelling dens that serve the purpose of prisons in Canton or any other Chinese city any more than there can be between British and Chinese civilisation; but in any case we should not be likely to model our prison system on that of our Celestial neighbours, and have simply to consider what reform is required to make things right from a British point of view. No definite and satisfactory decision as to the proposed gaol extension can be arrived at until the Government has submitted a detailed plan of its proposals with full particulars as to cost, etc., and then there should be no great trouble in arriving at a practical solution of the difficulty. But unless imprisonment for debt is to be abolished, a new ward for debtors will be indispensable—there is none now in existence and over a dozen men who have committed no crime and are only imprisoned because they have been unfortunate in business, are crowded into a wretched place with accommodation for about half the number; there is no ward for first-class misdemeanants, and persons on remand, that is persons who are by an amusing legal fiction accounted innocent until they are found guilty, have to put up with the discomforts of ordinary prisoners. A new and greatly enlarged hospital is urgently needed with proper quarters for the medical officer and his staff who at present live outside the gaol. The warders and turnkeys' quarters are also sadly deficient, and in many other respects there is only too much room for fault finding. Still, as it is the duty of the Government to submit their detailed proposals to the Legislative Council, and as that has not yet been done, the opposition of the unofficial members to the \$140,000 vote was fully justified. However, it is not to any scheme of gaol extension that we must look for the repression of crime; the number of prisoners that can only be accomplished by reasonable and sensible laws, suitably adapted to the peculiar necessities of the colony, and carried out with the utmost prudence and moderation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H. M. S. *Lander* left Yokohama on the 1st instant en route for Port Hamilton, to go through her prize firing.

The seed of Borneo tobacco has been sown in the Nilgiris, up to an elevation of 8,000 feet, and has done well. Batavia seed germinated badly.

By the death of Mr. T. T. Fokson of Chefoo the name of one of the ablest and best-known men in China will soon be consigned to oblivion. He took an especial interest in political affairs in China, of which his knowledge was both wide and deep, and as long as he remained in China he was a constant and valuable contributor to the *Public Press*, *Press of Belgium*, *Chifoo*, *Consular Agent for France*, and *Vice-Consul for Russia* and for Spain, until the time of his finally leaving for home.

The Chinese Photographic Enlarging Company have recently enlarged two photographs of H. E. Li Hung Chang and they were forwarded to his Excellency a few days ago. The photos have been enlarged to nearly linear 6 feet 11 inches, by 2 feet wide, by 4 inches depth of chest, and are said to be A. 1. likenesses of the great original.

A TELEGRAM was received here on the 9th inst. by the Superintendent of the P. & O. stating that the Company's steamship *Hongkong* while on her homeward bound voyage, had gone ashore badly ashore in the Red Sea on the 8th inst. A portion of the cargo had to be jettisoned and assistance was being sent to the aid of the distressed vessel.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held at Tokio on the 1st inst. in the office of the company. The reports for the year were \$962,324.41, of which \$1,125,000 were set apart as a dividend for the year, to be declared at the rate of 11 per cent per annum, \$19,128,738 being carried forward to the next account.

The Directors of the Japanese National Steamship Company (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) have come forward in a remarkably liberal manner to relieve the distressed widow and children of the late Captain F. H. M. who was lost while in command of the *Musashi Maru*, at the time of her total loss of the south coast of Japan during a typhoon in October last. \$2,000 was the amount of a cheque enclosed in a thoroughly written letter of condolence to the widow, while substantial sums were presented to the relatives of her foreign friends who were lost at the same time while in the Company's service. Seeing that the *Musashi Maru*—the vessel was not insured—this unselfish assistance is all the more remarkable and praiseworthy.

To judge by a memorial lately forwarded to the Throne by the Viceroy of Yunnan there should be but little doubt about the difficulties and dangers experienced by those who were engaged in constructing the overland telegraph line through China to the borders of India. The memorial runs as follows:—

EXERCISE OF TELEGRAPH LINES IN YUNNAN. The Governor of Yunnan and the Governor-General of the Yun Kwei provinces, together with the completion of a telegraph line from the provincial capital, Chui Hsiang-fu, to Teng Yeh (for Momein) via Taliu—a distance of 1,000 miles. The work was begun by the surveying of a road and purchase of the posts in the year of 1883 and was completed by the 21st March in 1889. Memorialists dwell on the difficulties of the undertaking, the line running among high mountains and thick forests, the party suffering from the sun by day and the fear of wolves and tigers by night (their slight tents affording small protection against the latter) sometimes too, in a day's march of 30 miles, they would not meet a living being. Another danger was from crossing three rivers which obstructed their path, from the waters of which rose pestilential vapours which if breathed by a man, or waded through on a horse, are often fatal. Their party lost more than ten of their number in this way. Memorialists have, in fact, recommendations for promotion for the Imperial nobles—*Ruipit. Let it be done. Let the Board concerned take note, and let the list be handed them.*

The prosecution of Mr. R. Fraser Smith, proprietor and editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and Mr. G. W. Ward, reporter on the staff of the same paper, on a charge of conspiring to bring a false accusation of a criminal nature against a man named Minhinnett, was concluded in the Hongkong Supreme Court, on the 29th ult., before Sir James Russell and a special jury of seven, and resulted in a verdict of guilty against both defendants by a majority of four to three, with an unanimous recommendation for the Court to deliver the following day the sentence being six months' imprisonment each, with hard labour. The case is altogether too long and complicated for us to give a full account of it, but it is only necessary to point to the fact that three of the jury voted 'not guilty' against four who voted 'guilty' to prove how evenly the issue was balanced. In the eye of the law, however, the defendants were found guilty, and they have to pay the penalty with a comparatively long imprisonment. On the other hand, the complainant is free—except from his own conscience and from being loathed and scorned by his fellow-men for the time that has to a certain extent been brought home to him. Neither of the parties occupy a very enviable position, but of the two we should think that 'hard labour' for six months, or even for life, far preferable—*Hongkong Rising Sun and Express.*

It is somewhat richly embroidered article: the *Chinese Times* of the 29th November recommends the word 'Gratia' as an appropriate substitute for the 'Viceroy Li Hung-chang' says: 'Of his many high qualities and claims to distinction not one shines more conspicuously or more constantly, in all weathers, in good and bad fortune, in small and great affairs, than his genius for obtaining things for nothing.' His tables are filled with gift horses, about whose dentition there is no mystery. By what fascination he is able to command the services of all sorts and conditions of men willing to labour for love it would require a psychological treatise to explain; the simple facts are as much as can be conveniently grasped by a general mind. It is a very many years since a person who, if they have not, exactly brought a good and handsome and merry, have brought what was to them more precious—the best products of their brains, the quietness of their toll. Germans have vied with French, Danes with Dutch, in courting the favour of serving under his Excellency, with or without reward. They have, figuratively speaking, trampled each other to death in the crowded avenues of the Yamen in order to gain at the least the approving grunt. Naval and military officers and engineers give him endless advice, and indeed things for him, including such trifles as the Yellow River, and compile reports, without getting any fee or reward. The memorials and reports, projects and plans, may have the greatest intrinsic value, but when the wheel of change things turns round to where the index of things to be done is pointing, the authors are certain to be forgotten, and the work entrusted to the later comer. And the writer concludes that it should be remembered that the Chinese value at nothing what costs them nothing, and actually value with aversion and contempt those who serve the government gratuitously. Hence a great amount of really good work done by private gentlemen, for the Chinese is thrown into the dust-heap and trodden under foot.

SAIGON and Siam in common with the province of Kwangtung, are suffering from drought, and considerable anxiety prevails as to the out-turn of the autumn crop which is certain to be a partial, if not entire, failure.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

The last chapter wound up with the proclamation issued by Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Elliot, J. B. on the 26th February, 1841, which constituted the first act of founding the colony. As an addition to Her Majesty's possessions, it was not, however, until the 5th of April 1841 that Hongkong became a Crown Colony.

The next record of interest in connection with the establishment of responsible Government on this island is the issue of the first two numbers of the *Government Gazette*, which, it will be observed, from a perusal of the stipulated copy, are somewhat unique specimens of the *Gazette*, as compared with the Government's weekly publication of the present day. These two numbers afford the best information we have of the new possession of the British crown in the east. A *Gazette* will be published, under the authority of the Government of the island (Hongkong), at semi-monthly periods from this date. May 1st 1841, with a view to afford greater publicity to the general orders that may from time to time be issued by the officers of the British Government and forces. The sheet will be filled up when it is found necessary, by the insertion of such statistical returns and other public documents as shall be deemed valuable or interesting. The 1st number contains a translation of K-shen's memorial, which we shall publish later on, with the following public notice.

No. 1. Captain William Cairne, of Her Majesty's 26th (Cameronian) regiment of infantry, is appointed Chief Magistrate of the island of Hongkong, and Her Majesty's further pleasure and all persons requiring him are required to respect the authority in him vested, agreeably to the unrevoked warrant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary, Charged with the Government of the island of Hongkong.

Warrant. By Charles Elliot, Esquire, Her Majesty's plenipotentiary &c. &c. charged with the Government of the island of Hongkong. I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Cairne, Esquire, captain in Her Majesty's 26th (Cameronian) regiment of infantry, to be Chief Magistrate of the island of Hongkong; and I do further authorize and require you to exercise authority according to the laws, customs and usages of China, as near as may be (every description of torture excepted), for the preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property over all the native inhabitants in the said island and the harbours thereof.

I do further authorize and require you, in any case where the crime, according to Chinese law, shall involve punishment exceeding the following scale in severity, to remit the case for the judgment of the head of the Government for the time being. Scale:—Imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for more than 3 months; or penalties exceeding \$400. Corporal punishment exceeding 100 lashes and capital punishment.

I do further require you, in all cases followed by sentence or infliction of punishment, to keep a record containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence. And I further authorize and require you to exercise magisterial and police authority over all persons whatsoever (other than natives of the island, or persons subject to the Mutiny Act, or to the general law for the Government of the fleet), who shall be found committing breaches of the peace on shore or in the harbors of the island, or breaches of any regulations to be issued from time to time by this Government, according to the customs and usages of British police law.

I do hereby authorize you for the police purposes hereinbefore specified, to arrest, detain, and punish such offenders, according to the principles and practice of general British police law.

And all persons subject to the Mutiny Act, or the general law for the government of the fleet found committing police or other offences shall be handed over to their proper military superiors for punishment.

I do further authorize and require you to detain in safe custody any person whatsoever found committing crimes and offences within the government of Hongkong amounting to felony, according to the law of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings therein, and the grounds thereof, to the head of the government for the time being. And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises this warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Macao, on this thirtieth day of April, in the year 1841.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

NO. 2. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The following Rules and Regulations for the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of order, subordination on board the British merchant shipping, and the safety of the crew, and for arriving within the port of Hongkong, are published for the information of all whom it may concern.

Section 1. Of the functions of the magistrates. Reg. No. 1. To regulate forthwith on board of any British ship landing or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified) by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and, if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and of due subordination.

Reg. No. 2. First name in no case to be used on such occasions except for the protection of life till the magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship or one of the constables of police shall have audibly and effectually made the following proclamation or words to the like effect:—Our sovereign, Lady the Queen commands all persons here assembled to immediately disperse themselves and to return peacefully to the performance of their duties. God save the Queen.

Reg. No. 3. The Magistrate or the spot where summary inquiry into the violation of any law may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons, who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either detaining them for custody on board his Majesty's ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

Suggestions for the improvement of this
are respectfully solicited.

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No. 2715.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

SIX DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

COUNCILLORS PAST AND PRESENT.

"Birds in their little nests agree," according to a well known poet whose authority we are in no way disposed to dispute. We don't know any reason why they shouldn't agree. They live rent free, pay no taxes, are not concerned in the fate of Pungjoms, have no newspaper to edit nor refractory subscribers to dun for unpaid subscriptions, and they only run a very small risk of being violently seized and held in ignominious captivity for doing nothing wrong against anybody. It seems a pity that our official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council are not like the birds; but it is no use hoping and speculating, nothing can alter the hard fact that the honorable members don't and won't agree, either in their little nests or out of them. As our office organ-grinder, an Italian born in the purlieus of Tai-ping-shan, oracularly observes, *chi sara sara*. It is no new thing for the honorable legislators to "fall out," and it is satisfactory to know that they usually manage to "fall in" again, after the common or garden order of childish palaver has been seriously indulged in on one side and warmly reciprocated on the other. No bodily injuries are inflicted, and since the universally lamented and never sufficiently-to-be-deplored departure from these historic shores of Sir "Guth" Bowen, no tears have been shed—at least not in sufficient quantities to make local crocodiles envious. All this is very wrong, very uncharitable and un-Christian-like, but as we are in Hongkong, which is not exactly on the steps of heaven, and as the god-like attribute of turning the other cheek to the smiter is not the fashion here, with true Pecksniffian magnanimity we, representing the sovereign people, overlook these little escapades.

In Pops HENNESSY's time the personal wrangling in the Legislative Council attained a very high pitch and became what may be described as lively. His Excellency, although not without faults, was the most vilely abused man and governor that ever presided over the destinies of this colony; but he appreciated his position and knew his power, and in legislative matters, when stormy winds did blow, which occurred at almost every meeting, the amateur opposition composed of the then resident member for "the princely house," and his one or two obsequious satellites, were invariably stranded, left high and dry on the feeble support of their own crass ignorance. The then resident member, a well-meaning but garrulous gentleman of the old school, who has long since passed over to the vast beyond, used to burn the midnight oil at East Point and come up to town brimming over with the choice arrows of sarcasm he had during the still watches of the night so carefully prepared in order to crush his puny and despised antagonist. The old, old story; GOLDSMITH with all his ponderous size and strength, even when armed with his gigantic sword and that famous spear whose shaft was like a weaver's beam, proved no match for the astute DAVID with his little sling and stone. No sooner had the eloquent unofficial free-lance started on his, as he thought, cleverly arranged attack "to smash the Hongkong Mahdi than came the words from his Excellency, cold and chilling, "the honorable gentleman is out of order; please to sit down." Remonstrance followed from the astounded would-be unofficial autocrat, then loss of temper, and finally undignified insinuations, but still came the courteous but freezing reply, "the honorable gentleman is out of order; please to sit down." And the honorable gentleman, having no other course open to him, sat down, vowing vengeance. But all these entertaining little episodes, which created some excitement as well as amusement in their day, are they not written in local chronicles and enshrined in the memory of the Hon. FRANKS RUSSELL, that ancient tribune of the people, who, during the brief but eventful reign of Sir JAMES, had a little affair of his own in defence of the right with Mr. Attorney-General O'MALLEY, in which the amiable assailant of RUSSELL the Fearless feebly broke down in the midst of a hair-raising flourish of legal trumpets.

History repeats itself; it repeats itself too often in the ordinary proceedings of our local legislature, and it repeated itself with a very unpleasant flavour on the 1st instant. The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, in proposing certain resolutions of which he had given notice, remarked that he had previously brought these proposals forward at the first meeting held to consider the Estimates, when the Acting Colonial Secretary refused to allow them to be discussed, put to the vote, or appear in the Select Committee's report. Assuming that the Acting Colonial Secretary, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to deal with the Estimates, was justified in ruling that Mr. WHITEHEAD could not bring up such resolutions in Committee, we are nevertheless unable to understand on what grounds the latter could possibly be held to be out of order when, in introducing his resolutions to the Council, he gave a plain and simple explanation of the previous proceedings in regard to them. His Excellency the Acting Governor evidently thought otherwise, as he not only explicitly stated that Mr. WHITEHEAD was

out of order in alluding to what had transpired in Committee, but to some extent insinuated that the honorable member had been actuated by spiteful motives towards the Acting Colonial Secretary. We cannot see any justification for such a conclusion; it is assuredly not warranted by the course Mr. WHITEHEAD adopted in bringing forward his resolutions, nor by any words he made use of in introducing them and explaining his own views and those of his unofficial colleagues to the Council and through the newspaper reporters to the public. His Excellency's remarks, however well intended, could not fail to have an unpleasant tendency, and we cannot but regard them as hasty, and, so far as Mr. WHITEHEAD is concerned, undeserved.

It is a great pity that these unnecessary unpleasantnesses should so frequently occur between the official and unofficial members of Council in discussing matters in which both are equally interested. The unofficial members constitute merely a nominal opposition, the interests of the two parties, except perhaps on certain questions of a purely Imperial character, being substantially identical. There can be no denying that the general welfare of the colony is just as much the interest of the President of the Council and the official members as it is the interest of the Senior Unofficial Member and his colleagues. As an ordinary rule, anything that is beneficial to Hongkong and the community at large must likewise be beneficial to the Government and the official class, so it may be safely laid down that, unless in a few rare cases, opposed to popular feeling where the officials have to subserve their own personal views to Government instructions, the aims of both parties run precisely in the same direction. Had we a representative and elective Ministry like any of the great Australian colonies, the situation would be entirely altered; the opposition would then be a reality and elements of discord in various forms would be expressly introduced in debates etc., to hamper in every possible manner the carrying out of Government measures; but here we have nothing of that kind to deal with, and as the unofficial members never oppose Government proposals that are not extremely unpopular and manifestly unjust to the public, and even then rarely take up the cudgels with any noteworthy spirit of outspoken independence, we think the constant "nagging" as to a member being out of order, and the half-hearted hints that he is actuated in his policy rather by personal than public motives, might with advantage to all concerned be severely cut down to the smallest limits. The business in Council must, of course, be conducted in accordance with the established regulations and the recognised rules of parliamentary procedure, and that can very easily be done without introducing those elements of discord which of late have been more in evidence than the circumstances warranted.

THE MILITARY SQUEEZE.

The large sum of \$233,572, representing this colony's military contribution to the Imperial Government for the current year, has been solemnly passed in the Legislative Council by the official majority of one, notwithstanding the unanimous opposition and emphatic protests of the unofficial members and in the teeth of an adverse and indignant public opinion. It would be useless looking at such a scandalous "squeeze" through rose-colored spectacles, or discussing it in that meaty-mouthed fashion which our contemporaries so delight in when glossing over the shadier sides of Imperial policy in regard to our greatly vaunted colony; this crushing military exaction on a community already too heavily overburdened with taxation and borne down with the weight of its financial responsibilities, to be properly understood must be shown to the world in its true colours. To have our hard-earned money, which is urgently needed for the numerous public works acknowledged to be indispensable for the colony's legitimate progress and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, wrung from us to assist in defraying the cost of maintaining what are almost exclusively Imperial interests and in which we have only a comparatively outside concern is had enough in itself; but when we find that this monstrous imposition means a gross and deliberate breach of faith on the part of the British Government towards the Hongkong Administration, and that this colony has been saddled with a heavy military tax for an imaginary protection that is not actually required for any local purpose, and which, moreover, has no tangible existence, so far as the extra soldiers are concerned, except on paper, it becomes too infamous to be tamely submitted to. And yet what can we do for our own defence against this flagrant injustice? Absolutely nothing. Of course the official members of Legislative Council are not to blame for the latest War Office raid on the local Exchequer; they are mere automatons at the beck and call of the Governor, who is equally under the thumb of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and are bound to vote exactly as instructed without reference to their own opinions, thus making the proceedings in Council here a contemptible farce. The Acting Governor has, as customary, promised to forward the protest of the unofficial members to Lord KILGERRIE, together with his own views on the subject; but his Excellency might just as well save himself the trouble,

for all the good effect either the public protest or his own views are likely to have with the omnipresent wire-pullers in Downing Street. Hongkong is a fit victim for bleeding in defence of rampant Imperialism, and the operation will be continued in spite of all opposition. And until we have a properly constituted legislative body, like Mauritius for instance, elected by popular suffrage and independent of the official vote, we may talk and protest as much as we please, but we will have to submit and "pay up" just the same.

The question of an efficient and at the same time economical local defence for Hongkong is not easy of solution. With the additional new regiment, artillery, and other accessories, so long promised but yet existing only in imagination, so far as this colony is interested, for which we have had to pay so liberally, the island will have too many defenders in peaceful times and by far too few in the event of any war breaking out in which Great Britain would be opposed by either France or Russia. No other Powers need be taken into consideration, and the possibility of even our ancient allies, unless in combination with the Russians, threatening serious danger to Hongkong must be admitted to be very remote. And whilst the risk from outside foes is so infinitesimally small, all serious dangers from internal outbreaks have passed away. Our Chinese fellow citizens are essentially orderly and law-abiding, and are becoming more and more habituated to English laws, habits and customs. Notwithstanding our proximity to Canton, with its estimated population of nearly two millions of souls, and to the turbulent hordes which have made the Kwangtung province so notorious, riots in this city are now of most rare occurrence, and even when different clans fall out, or trade disputes lead to the forcible arbitration of the national bamboo, a posse of policemen have no difficulty in quelling the disturbance and arresting the ringleaders. The vast body of Chinese residents are thoroughly loyal to the Hongkong Government, and as we have brought Chinese policemen and Chinese firemen to a creditable state of efficiency and usefulness, the time has perhaps arrived when the experiment might safely be extended to a military contingent. Chinese, when well drilled, make admirable soldiers—the best of any Eastern race according to "Chinese" Gordon, who was a most capable authority—and there is no lack of available material to work upon. The notion of our training Chinese troops for defensive purposes has been sneered at and laughed down by narrow-minded critics who have never even taken the trouble to study the subject; but that is always the case when anything unusual is proposed. The fidelity of our Hongkong Celestials, when treated with proper consideration, might with perfect safety be relied on; and although British military authorities doubtless have a poor opinion of their fighting qualities, the records of their recent encounters with the French troops in Formosa and Tonquin, and our own experiences in olden times at Taku, are highly meritorious, especially when it is remembered how badly they were led and how wretchedly armed and equipped. A Chinese battalion in Hongkong may yet prove an economical and satisfactory solution of the defence difficulty and of that ever increasing Imperial military contribution tax, which promises ere long to entirely swamp the revenues of the colony.

TRIAL BY JURY IN HONGKONG.

It is the palpable and generally recognised miscarriage of justice in the recent Conspiracy case could lead, as it is most probable, to a complete reform of the existing trial by jury system which is such a disgrace to the administration of criminal law in this British colony, and a standing menace to the liberty of the subject, then the two hapless victims of the "odd-man" verdict of the 19th ult., will not have suffered in vain. Important revolutions and changes in systems of government or the laws of nations throughout the world's history have rarely, if ever, been successfully accomplished without the innocent being made to suffer in some way or other, so that the martyrdom of the Editor of this journal and his colleague is only in keeping with many notable precedents. That full justice will ever be done to the men who are still bearing the punishment for an offence of which they are as guiltless as the omniscient jurymen whose casting vote decided the verdict, or of the judge who passed sentence, is beyond all hope; nothing the Government can do is sufficient to make amends for the indignities associated with undeserved confinement in a convict prison; but if justice be impossible, there is every reason to believe that vindication, absolute and overwhelming, may be safely regarded as only a matter of time. And with such a conviction as this one, publicly admitted—it has been convincingly proved already—to have been a parody and outrage on the so-called palladium of British liberty, a speedy reform of our ridiculous jury system is inevitable. The subject is one of such vital interest to the whole community, whose confidence in Hongkong justice has lately been shaken to the very foundations, that its practical consideration by the Government can scarcely be delayed; the liberty of the subject should be the first question with the Legislature as it is in the Law Courts. Reserving our own views and comments for a special editorial, we cannot do better, in introducing this important

matter to the Government, the unofficial Members of Council, and the Hongkong public, than direct special attention to the following carefully considered and ably written article from the Singapore *Free Press* of November 26th:—

It is curious that so soon after discussing here the question of jury reform in so far as are concerned the weight and nature of the verdict given, instances should be simultaneously provided in two cases of some importance, one in Hongkong and the other here, which illustrate very clearly the importance of the principle involved in the rendering of verdicts by a jury. And further, the cases furnish evidence of a variation in criminal procedure practice in the two Colonies as regards majority verdicts. It is unnecessary to repeat our arguments as to the value of unanimity, and particularly where the numerical unit of a jury is so small as seven, as in Hongkong and Singapore, or five, as in India; and therefore every reason why—and especially important—judges should be careful, at their discretion, to give all reasonable facilities for the rendering of verdicts upon which the jury shall be agreed. The cases in point are those known as the Protectorate Case here, and the Conspiracy Case in Hongkong, the verdicts in both of which cases appear in to-day's issue. It is not proposed to go into the merits of either case here, but merely to call attention to the way in which the decision of the jury was expressed, upon which of course, the sentence followed. Mr. Fraser-Smith of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and his senior assistant, Mr. Ward, have been found guilty, after trial, of conspiring to bring a false charge against a person who, after trial, was acquitted. The sentence in this case is that of six months' imprisonment with hard labour, a penalty of the most serious nature, in itself, as well as in all the indirect bearings it has upon the future fortunes of the persons affected, as well as of those who may be depending upon them. Now in the Hongkong case, the verdict was given, as will be seen on reference to the trial in another column, by a bare majority of one in a jury of seven, the numbers being four for conviction, and three for acquittal. It will be observed that Sir James Russell, the judge before whom the trial took place, suggested that the jury should again retire with a view of obtaining some definite form of verdict after further deliberation. In fact it will be noted that the verdict was simply given by the odd man and no more, and that therefore the decision upon which the liberty of two men hung, was really that of one casual opinion. We do not pause to consider whether that opinion was cast on the side of common sense and reason or not. What we want to enforce is that the verdict which has convicted two persons to the very severe punishment of imprisonment with hard labour, was a verdict backed by the smallest possible majority. The swaying of a mind only to the opposite side would have meant acquittal. Now considering the momentous character of the issue, it must be conceded that there was far too much at stake to be represented by the chance balance of one man's opinion. That one opinion in seven should subject a man to so heavy a penalty as the sentence implies is a testimony to the precariousness of a verdict where a bare majority decides. But in Hongkong the law (Ord. XI of 1862, Sect. 3) says that, save in cases of capital punishment, "if a sentence of law shall follow the verdict of a majority, there is no provision which secures that the majority shall be a substantial one, nor is there any direction that the judge shall require the jury to retire again to consider the case in order to arrive at a verdict of a more nearly unanimous nature. Sir James Russell did not make any attempt to induce the jury to express a verdict by more than the minimum majority of four to three, but gave effect to that verdict the following day in the sentence above mentioned. Now let us look at the Protectorate case. Here Chief Justice O'Malley receives from the jury a verdict for conviction by a majority of six to one, being the *maximum* possible outside of absolute unanimity. But even with this evidence of preponderant opinion he expresses the desirability of a unanimous verdict, asks the jury to consider the case; and in the event a unanimous verdict is given. According to Straits Settlements Ordinance VI. of 1873 no jury majority is recognised of less weight than five to two. Five to two will acquit, with or without the Court's concurrence. Five to two will convict with the Court's concurrence. Five to two for conviction, the Court not concurring, will necessitate a re-trial of the case. But Sect. 35 empowers the Court, at its discretion, to require the jury, where not unanimous, "to retire for further consideration," and thus, the Government to take some steps in the direction of inspiring the cultivation and preparation of tea in China. It is hoped that the Government will be induced to favour the introduction of certain improvements which Mr. Pichess has used with success in Formosa. He left Shanghai for Nientsia yesterday.

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conviction by a minimum majority. It is to be remembered that one of the most frequently proclaimed principles in judicial practice is that whatever of reasonable doubt there may be in connection with the charge the accused is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. From this it will follow that the actual value of a verdict of acquittal by a minimum majority greatly outweighs the value of a conviction by a minimum minority. The ratio is the same, but the relative force of the verdicts is very different. The judge, when summing up in the case referred to, admitted that a unanimous verdict would have been more satisfactory, and he stated that he had no option but to give effect to the opinion that turned the scale, seeing that the law in Hongkong so ruled it. It is not without reason that the correspondent who deals with the case deprecates that such a penalty as was inflicted was practically given by the casting-vote of one jurymen. He also adds:—

"In England twelve men have to be unanimous to find a person guilty of conspiracy. In Hongkong the vote of one man, whom it took forty minutes to talk over, is sufficient to ruin and degrade two men for life. In England a minority of one is equivalent to an acquittal. When shall we have a much needed Court of Appeal for Criminal Cases? It is wanted badly in this colony."

If the public interest aroused in the case should have the effect of insulating the Hongkong law as to verdicts, to the practice in Singapore, the value of verdicts and the security of the subject in that Colony will be enhanced accordingly.

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LIEUT.-COM. J. MARSHALL has been appointed to the command of the U. S. S. *Palos*.

At the last regular meeting of the United Service Lodge, No. 141, the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Bro. C. H. BRYANT, Worshipful Master; Bro. G. ROGERS, Treasurer; and Bro. J. MAXWELL, Tyler.

THE Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamers *Fukue* and *Taiwo* got into difficulties in the vicinity of Hankow recently, their shafts and propellers becoming useless. They arrived at Shanghai, however, on the 3rd inst. in tow of the *Yangtze*.

In the *Shanghai Mercury's* Tokyo correspondent reports the gospel, the whole gospel, and nothing but the gospel, missionaries must have a real good time of it henceforth in Japan. The correspondent states the Imperial Diet has sixteen out-and-out Christians in it, and that the President is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THE notorious murderer and brigand Su Fei Wan who was arrested by Inspector Quincey in a house in First Street, after a desperate struggle in which the muzzle of a revolver was twice pointed at that fearless officer's head, was handed over to the Chinese Authorities on the 8th inst. and was immediately taken to Canton in one of the boats. A reward of \$1000 was offered by the Chinese Government for the head of Su Fei Wan which is sufficient to show that Hongkong is well rid of that badly bitten man's society.

We are in receipt of the Annual report of the Berlin Founding House which is conducted by the Rev. F. E. W. Hartmann in this colony. The institution is supported by public subscription and is really deserving of all the aid that can be afforded it. The donations for the current year amount to \$1,426 not too large a sum to enable the successful carrying out of the House which now contains some 55 inmates. The superintendent while returning thanks to those who have hitherto supported the institution so liberally, hopes that the charitably inclined will remember that it is at this season of the year that funds are most needed.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the exhibition of high-class curiosities held at Mr. W. S. MARTIN'S rooms No. 2, Duddell Street. The collection comprises many unique and valuable works of art such as gold lacquer-ware, porcelain, solid and silver inlaid bronzes, ivory carvings, swords, etc., and many other objects of interest and value. The ivory dragon which is six feet long—more or less—with its movable scales and joints is a veritable dream (of the snakey order) and the bowl with its 3,399 hand-painted butterflies is certainly a thing of beauty, and like the baby, should be a joy for ever, to the man who gets it.

THE fifth competition for the subscription cup and range spoons was held on last Saturday afternoon. Ranges, too and too yards; seven shots at each. The attendance was small, there being only thirteen competitors, and the shooting was indifferent, probably owing to a great measure to the bad light and puff wind. The cup was won for the second time by Police Constable A. WATSON, with a total score of 61, including the handicap allowance of 3 points; he also won the range spoon at 200 yards with a score of 31. Police Constable WATSON taking the 600 yards spoon with 23 points. These competitions should become very popular, for, being a handicap, better chances are offered to indifferent shots.

A PIRATE attack was made upon two missionary ladies, Miss Phillips and Miss Smithy, recently, who were travelling by boat from Shanghai to Soochow. The attack occurred near the city of Quensan. The pirates were armed to the teeth, made the ladies open their boxes, which they ransacked—even took the rings off their fingers, slashed at the boatmen who fought pickly until overpowered, and decamped with about \$150 worth of goods altogether. The next day the ladies arrived at Soochow, with nerves badly shattered, but able to tell a more thrilling story than could many of the oldest missionaries in China. The ladies say that the leader of the band were a soldier's uniform. Two district magistrates have their headquarters within the walls of Quensan. The robbery was committed in the Sinyang district of Soochow. A gun-boat has been sent in pursuit of the pirates.

It is barely six weeks, says the *Japan Herald*, since four papers were started in Japan—the *Koku*, *Tsui*, and *Koku Shimbun* and the *Chinsei Nippon*. The first two are organs of the constitutional radicals, the *Koku* being the organ of the nobility, and the *Chinsei Nippon* of the conservatives. Now it is reported that the *Tokyo Keron* and *Daido Shimbun* have amalgamated, while a paper called the *Chokai* (National Assembly) will be issued from the 17th. It professes to be the *Times* of the Orient, and the names of well-known literary men and specialists are given as contributors to the paper. Another paper called the *Toku Shimbun* (Oriental News) is advertised to be issued on the 1st of December. It will contain a mass of political and commercial questions in the East, Russia and Australia, and will be the organ of the national radical party.

EVER since that ill-fated day when Eve "did eat" the problem as to the manner in which man should most effectively subjugate woman, has agitated and puzzled all the peoples of the earth. The savage man solved it, in one way, and the London "center" in another, but we think the palm must be awarded to the decadence of man, or at least to that representative of the race who appeared before Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court this morning (6th inst.) charged with having most cruelly ill-treated his wife at Yau-ma-tei the other day. It appears the couple had been but a short time married and not being able to agree like the proverbial doves the woman grew tired, and went to live in one of many "glided halls" that flourish in Yau-ma-tei. On learning the whereabouts of his faithless one proceeded to the house in question and after paying the mistress thereof the sum of eight shakels of silver was allowed to take the woman away. Upon reaching home he proceeded to read the "Hot act"—and this is how he is reported to have done it:—"Binding the unfortunate creature head and foot he commenced to apply burning 'joss' sticks to her back, thighs etc. until the woman was badly injured. Her mother hearing of it, reported the matter to the police who had the man arrested and the woman removed to the Government Civil Hospital. When arrested the prisoner stated what he had done and that he would take the woman away, upon reaching home he had inflicted the burns on herself. Doctor Atkinson of the Government Hospital (where the woman now lies) testified that the patient was suffering from a number of very painful burns on different parts of her body. The case was remanded until 10 o'clock on Monday next.

**SIX DOLLAR
PER QUARTER**

[illegible]

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 247 per cent.
 —premium, buyers.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—
 \$250 per share, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$93 per
 share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per
 share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share,
 sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$118 per
 share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per
 share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150
 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$325 per
 share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share,
 sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77
 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 —\$369 per share, sellers.
 China and Malacca Steam Ship Company—130
 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share,
 sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
 —\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company,
 Limited—25 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share,
 buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$173
 per share, buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$98
 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$32 per share,
 buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited
 —\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$20 per
 share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$211 per share,
 buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent.
 premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.
 premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 F—11 per cent.
 premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
 Limited—\$130 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$35
 per share, nominal.
 Punjoni and Sangha Dux Samantan Mining Co.
 —\$23 per share, sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$1.25 per share,
 buyers.
 Imuri Mining Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$11
 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company—\$76 per share, buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$475 per share,
 sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
 Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$14
 per share, sellers.
 H. Gifford & Co., Ltd.—\$62 per share, buyers.
 The Seng Lee Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$10 per
 share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$100 per share,
 nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel Building Co., Ltd.
 —50 per cent. dis., sellers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share,
 sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—
 \$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$23 per share,
 buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$90
 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$81
 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$24 per share,
 sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per
 share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per
 share, sellers.
 The Labak Planting Co., Ltd.—\$28 per share,
 buyers.
 The Lamak Planting Co., Ltd.—\$69 per share,
 buyers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3
 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share,
 sellers.
 The Shamene Hotel Co., Ltd.—nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$15
 per share, sellers.
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—
 \$18 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 JOHANN, German steamer, 128, H. Bling, 10th
 Dec.,—Quilhon 7th Dec., Salt—Wilder
 & Co.
 GLENKARN, British steamer, 1,400, Murray, 11th
 Dec.,—Bangkok 4th Dec., Rice—Jardine,
 Matheson & Co.
 TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, Frampton, 11th
 Dec.,—Amoy 9th Dec., General—Butter-
 field & Swire.
 NAMCO, British steamer, 86, Acting Captain
 G. Eldridge, 11th December, put back—D.
 Laprak & Co.
 KONG KENG, British steamer, 82, R. Jones, 11th
 Dec.,—Bangkok 2nd Dec., and Hallow
 9th, General—Yuen Fat Hong.
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Mafco, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.
 Fort Fairy, British steamer, for Swatow.
 Canton, British steamer, for Singapore.
 Avonport, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
 Killy, British steamer, for Singapore.
 Glendale, British steamer, for Kutchinotru.
DEPARTURES.
 December 11, Namchow, British steamer, for
 Singapore.
 December 11, Presto, German steamer, for
 Hallow.
 December 11, Miraspora, British steamer, for
 Singapore.
 December 11, Gungerry, British steamer, for
 Singapore, &c.
 December 11, Don Juan, Spanish steamer, for
 Amoy &c.

December 11, Mafco, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 December 11, Avonport, British steamer,
 for Singapore, &c.
 December 11, Fort Fairy, British steamer, for
 Shanghai.
 December 11, Decima, German steamer, for
 Hallow, &c.
 December 11, Nanxing, British steamer, for
 Amoy, &c.
 December 11, Canton, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Tamsui, str., from Amoy—29 Chinese,
 and 312 emigrants.
 Per Kong Beng str., from Bangkok, &c.—Mr.
 Crimpton, and 4 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
 Per Miraspora, str., from Hongkong for Singa-
 pore.—Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bragdon, Mr. and
 Mrs. C. C. Bragdon, Miss Belle Bragdon, Mr.
 John Bragdon, Mrs. Gage Hawkes, Mrs. T. S.
 Lowe, Mr. Mrs. Greenlee, Miss G. Greenlee,
 Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Moore, Rev. P. E.
 Moore, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Nettie Oskamp,
 Messrs. T. W. Sandford, T. H. Stacey, and E. E.
 Everett. For Bombay—Messrs. Fucker, H.
 Hakee, and R. M. Danobal. Captains G.
 A. Browne, P. Johnson, Messrs. E. O. Murphy
 and E. Browne. From Shanghai for Penang,
 &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Messrs. Weiland
 and Buehly. From Japan for Suez—Mr. and Mrs.
 Wells. For Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood.
 For Marcellina—Mr. and Mrs. Kaupp, and Mr.
 A. Macmillan.

DEPARTS

The British steamer *Tatwan* reports that
 she left Amoy on the 9th instant. Had fresh
 monsoon and clear weather.
 The German steamer *Yokan* reports that
 she left the Quilhon on the 7th instant. Had light
 north-west wind which up to Hallow; thence had
 strong east-north-east gale to port.
 The British steamer *Glenara* reports that
 she left Bangkok on the 4th instant. From
 departure to 9th, had moderate north-east
 winds and fine weather. From that date to
 arrival had strong east-north-east winds.
 The British steamer *Kong Beng* reports that
 she left Bangkok on the 2nd instant; called at
 Hallow on the 9th, left again on the 10th, and
 arrived at Hongkong on the 11th. Had strong
 easterly and north-easterly winds from Bangkok
 to Cape Padaran; thence to Gulf of Tongking
 had light winds and fine weather, with strong
 northerly winds to Hallow; thence to port had
 strong north-east monsoon and squally weather
 with high sea.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenyon* to-morrow, the
 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Kutchinotru.—Per *Edendale* to-morrow,
 the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Bangkok.—Per *Sophie Rickmers* to-
 morrow, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Macle,
 8th Dec.,—Yokohama 29th Dec., Mails and
 General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ASHINGTON, German steamer, 908, Zindel, 30th
 Nov.,—Shanghai 27th November, Rice—
 Stems & Co.
 CHEONG CHING, British steamer, 1,213, F. Webb,
 10th Dec.,—Rangoon 23rd Nov., and
 Penang 27th, and Singapore and Dec.,
 General.—Bun Hin & Co.
 CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,055, F. W. Phillips,
 3rd December,—Bangkok 26th November,
 General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jensen, 10th
 Dec.,—Singapore 2nd Dec., Sugar—Mel-
 chers & Co.
 EDENDALE, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey,
 9th Dec.,—Kutchinotru 4th Dec., Coal—
 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, J. H. St. John,
 Hongkong Government tender.
 FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, H. W. Hogg,
 10th Dec.,—Shanghai 6th Dec., and Swatow
 9th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 FRIEJA, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 9th
 Dec.,—Pakhol, and Hallow 7th December,
 General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 GLENLYON, British steamer, 1,410, J. Sommer,
 10th Dec.,—London, and Singapore 3rd
 Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,440, R.
 Fender, 7th Dec.,—Kutchinotru 2nd Dec.,
 Coal—C. R. Stevens & Co.
 LORD BANGOR, British steamer, 1,911, H. Magill,
 3rd Nov.,—Karatsu 28th October, Coals—
 Captain.
 LY-EE-MOON, German steamer, 1,258, G. Meuer-
 mann, 7th Dec.,—Whampoa 7th Dec.,
 General.—Stems & Co.
 MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewadt,
 10th Dec.,—Hallow 8th Dec., and Hallow
 9th, General.—A. R. Mary.
 MYRMIDON, British steamer, 1,815, R. Nelson,
 7th Dec.,—Nagasaki 3rd Dec., General—
 Butterfield & Swire.
 NANO, British steamer, 800, J. Hogg, 9th
 Dec.,—Manila 6th December, General—
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith,
 10th Dec.,—San Francisco 15th Nov.,
 and Yokohama 4th December, Mails and
 General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 PEMROCKSHIRE, British steamer, 1,716, Dan-
 caster, 17th Nov.,—Singapore 7th Nov.,
 General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 PEMPTON, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johansson,
 10th Dec.,—Singapore 3rd Dec., General—
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 PERA CHUA CHOM KLAU, British steamer,
 1,012, A. Benson, 26th Nov.,—Bangkok
 18th Nov., and Angling 19th, Rice and
 General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 PERA CHOM KLAU, British steamer, 1,011, J.
 Fowler, 7th Dec.,—Bangkok 1st December,
 Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 PICCOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nissen,
 24th Nov.,—Bangkok 14th November, Rice—
 Melchers & Co.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopand—
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 RIVERDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James
 Mooney, 27th Nov.,—Saloon 22nd Nov.,
 Rice and Paddy—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 SOPHIE RICKMERS, German steamer, 2,003, John
 Genenrich, 3rd Dec.,—Moll 28th Nov.,
 Coal—D. Laprak & Co.
 THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 3rd
 December,—Taiwanfo 29th Nov., Amoy
 1st December, and Swatow 2nd, General—
 D. Laprak & Co.
 TONGSHAN, British steamer, 1,111, Jas. Young,
 24th Nov.,—Singapore 7th November, and
 Bangkok 17th, Rice and Timber—Kia Tye
 Lung.
 TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, J. Bruhn, 2nd
 Dec.,—Whampoa 2nd Dec., General—
 Wilder & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ARCHOS, British barque, 468, C. Hansen, 9th
 Dec.,—Amoy 6th December, Beans—
 Captain.
 BABUTO, British bark, 362, Petersen, 10th
 Dec.,—Amoy 8th Dec., Beans and General
 Order.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

Continued.
 CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 656, W. L.
 Cain, 1st Sept.,—Wah Hin 14th August,
 Timber and Sapanwood—Captain.
 DONA BORTOLA, American schooner, 60, C.
 Blechart, 7th Dec.,—Yap 10th September,
 General.—Stems & Co.
 DON JUSTO, American bark, 745, B. Nelson,
 30th Nov.,—Amoy 26th Nov., Ballast—
 Russell & Co.
 ERLEKONIO, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examina-
 tion, 11th, Stencutters' Island—Chinese
 Customs.
 ELKHURST, British ship, 1,712, John Mackenzie,
 3rd Dec.,—Cardiff 3rd July, Coal—Adam-
 son, Bell & Co.
 JAPAN, Peruvian bark, 398, M. Janila, 17th
 Nov.,—Callao (Peru) 30th August, General.
 —Gonsalves & Co.
 KAMBRILA, British ship, 1,932, J. J. Bowell, 27th
 October,—Singapore 11th Oct., Timber—
 Captain.
 KITTY, British bark, 850, H. Wilson, 17th Nov.,
 Hallow 31st October, Coal—D. Musso
 & Co.
 K. WILSON, British brig, 280, C. Boyesen, 10th
 Dec.,—Amoy 8th December, General—
 Captain.
 LOTWAI, British bark, 793, Thos. G. Grant, 2nd
 Dec.,—Chefoo 22nd Nov., General—Gibb,
 Livingston & Co.
 L. HAEN, German bark, 503, O. Busch, 6th
 Dec.,—Amoy 4th December, General—
 Wilder & Co.
 NANO, British steamer, 397, Otter, 10th
 Dec.,—Newchwang and Amoy, 8th Dec.,
 Beans—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 SANTA CRUZ, British schooner, 920, D. D.
 O'Keefe, 20th Nov.,—Pellew Islands 11th
 Nov., General—Wilder & Co.
 SARA MAREKOS, Peruvian schooner, 245, A.
 Manatling, 4th July,—Saloon 27th June,
 Rice—Captain.
 SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,288, Chas.
 Zibbels, 30th October,—New York 24th
 May, Kerosene Oil—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 St. NICHOLAS, American ship, 1,723, F. Carver,
 16th Nov.,—New York 29th June, Kerosene
 Oil—Order.
 TA HONGKONG, Siamese ship, 654, N. Stein-
 bring, 6th Dec.,—Bangkok 21st Nov.,
 General—Chinese.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 25th
 Nov.,—Honolulu 21st October, General—
 Chinese.

Intimations.

THE SHANGHAI CHROMO AND PHOTO
 LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
 (LIMITED).

Chromo Lithographers, Photo Lithographers,
 Lithographers Colourprinters, Colour
 Manufacturers, &c.

CAPITAL50,000 TAEELS.
 PAID UP50,000 TAEELS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 H. VINAY, Chairman.
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 YUN ZIN CHAI, Esq.,
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GENERAL MANAGER:
 R. A. DE VILLARD, Esq.

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 THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

THE Company assisted by foreign (English)
 Chromo Artists and under foreign manage-
 ment undertake artistic works of any kind, as
 reproduction of Paintings and Lithographic
 Artworks, colour printing of any kind (almanacs,
 show cards, placards, plans, maps, charts, labels
 of every kind, Chops, &c.) in foreign and Chinese
 style. Embossing and printing of Monograms,
 fine art letter paper, cards, programmes, menus,
 &c., &c.

WALTER W. BREWER,
 Sole Agent,
 for Hongkong and the Southern ports.
 Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1595]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
 WAY COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
 12 (noon) to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 3 to 4 P.M. every half hour.
 5 to 7 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.
 NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
 CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
 12 (noon) to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application
 to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent
 Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
 MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [1608]

HONGKONG TIMBER
 YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
 Always on Hand.
 L. MALLORY.
 Hongkong 24th June 1891. [1955]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
 AND
 MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
 Surgeon Dentist,
 (Formerly assisted and apprenticed, and latterly
 assisted to Dr. ROGERS),
 HAS REMOVED
 from the Office formerly occupied by
 Dr. ROGERS, to
 No. 18, D'AGUIAR STREET,
 (behind the Hongkong Club).
 CONSULTATION FREE.
 Hongkong, 25th October, 1890. [1481]

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to
 produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.
 Cabinets from \$6 a dozen.
 CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.
 LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &
 White.
 IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
 NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the
 Coast Ports are always ready.
 Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [1240]

Intimations.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains (teaspoon).)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
 remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
 NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
 TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
 COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
 also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
 mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from
 every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
 Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin
 bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR"
 in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China
 Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents
 for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
 Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [422]

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
 2, DUDDLE STREET,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574]

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our
 choice collection of Japanese and Chinese
 FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in
 Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No
 trouble to show goods. One price only.
 DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,
 16 Bond, Yokohama,
 next door to
 Farstar's Photographic Studio.

CAROLINEUM AVENARIUS,
 (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preserva-
 tion of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's
 Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wal-
 coats, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs,
 Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Imple-
 ments, Cars, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates,
 Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls
 painted with it and entirely prevents the crum-
 bling away and decay of both stone and bricks.
 White ants do not touch wood painted with
 Carolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost
 success, as proved by numerous Testimonials
 from living authorities.
 Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price
 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars apply to
 SCHEELE & Co.,
 Sole Agents,
 No. 16, Stanley Street.
 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [1639]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND
 CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COM-
 POSITIONS.
 Other makes than our original Manufacture
 are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected
 with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S
 RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these
 words and Trade Mark on each of the
 words and Trade Mark on each of the

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong
 F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
 Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1601]

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,
 LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS
 FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL
 CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [1550]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
 DOCK COMPANY,
 LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon
 their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the
 COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
 ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
 OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
 prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
 necessary, communication with the Undersigned
 is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
 to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
 D. GILLIES,
 Secretary. [15]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS
 AND
 CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
 KOWLOON.

OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [126]

NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
 COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
 ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
 appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
 of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
 are prepared to supply quantities to suit
 purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
 terms for Shipping and Large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., Chief
 Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
 London, says
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
 Bank Buildings,
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [12]

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30

NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would
 cost per quarter at the rate
 of—

£6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for
 whole of life, or
 £9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20
 years, or
 £11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15
 years, or
 £13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made
 payable at age 50, or at
 death if previous.

* Secured payments.
 The same provisions if commenced at age 40
 n. b. would cost respectively (a) £8.15.0,
 (b) £11.5.0, (c) £13.2.4, (d) £17.0.8 per quarter.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
 Agents,
 STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
 SOCIETY
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
 Agents for the above Company, are
 prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
 at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [156]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
 ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
 LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
 Agents for the above Company, are pre-
 pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
 LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [157]

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